

This situation is unacceptable.

And yet, despite all the Turkish abuses, the Government of Cyprus continues to reach out for a peaceful solution.

The Greek Cypriots want peace. Recently, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolutions 1217 and 1218, calling for a peaceful, just, and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem. The United States Government wholeheartedly supports these resolutions and is committed to taking all necessary steps to help in its achievement.

In the final analysis, only the parties to a dispute can settle it. Ultimately, it will be Cyprus and Turkey who will have to agree on a settlement.

The Government of Cyprus is willing to come to the negotiating table.

I urge our Government to continue to press ahead to persuade Turkey to comply with the Security Council resolution and to come to the negotiating table to work out a solution to this nettling problem.

There is no quick fix to the Cyprus problem. But we must persevere.

A solution can only benefit the entire Mediterranean region.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MORELLA addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### TAX CUTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. KUYKENDALL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise to speak about our most recent tax cut that was put in place, and also to discuss what I think was the key element of that passage, that is, the trigger that was added in on the last round of amendments that were put in place.

Mr. Speaker, we have had projections that are almost mind-boggling when we look at the dollar amount of these surpluses we are projecting into the future. If we do not count the Social Security surplus, but just in our other accounts, we have nearly \$1 trillion worth of surplus projected. Now, with that number being projected, our tax cutters looked at it and said, well, we would like to give 80 to 90 percent of that back to the American public in the form of a tax cut.

I, for one, fully agree with giving back tax dollars that are that much in surplus to those needed to run our government functions. However, when it is

done on a 10-year forecast, there is risk involved in how accurate that forecast may be. And as I looked at that, I said we need to do something to protect the tax cuts and, at the same time, ensure that we continue this path of paying down public debt.

In doing so, we came to a triggering mechanism. And the trigger works in the fashion that if we are not continuing to pay down the debt, we will not take the tax cut that year. It is a simple mechanism. Just how much interest are we paying on the debt? If that number does not get smaller each year, then we will pay more down on the debt and not have a tax cut that year.

The trigger mechanism is very important because it allows us to very responsibly manage the affairs of this government's finances by paying down our debt and reducing taxes, but not doing one at the exclusion of the other.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KUYKENDALL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman for yielding to me, because a number of us were instrumental in helping to write this trigger.

On Friday, Mr. Speaker, I was reading the Wall Street Journal and there was a story in there and in it apparently Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, was asked before the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services what he thought about this trigger and he said this: "I think that the notion of using a potential trigger is essential," Greenspan said. He further went on to add that using the surplus to reduce the Federal debt is "an extraordinarily effective force for good in this economy."

He signed onto this. In essence, what the trigger is, it is a stoplight. If what the OMB and the CBO folks say is correct in terms of the expectations of where we are going to be with the budget surplus, things happen the way they say, and the debt, in fact, is coming down, \$5.5 trillion is what it is today, the tax cut goes forward.

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But if, in fact, something happens, if interest rates go up, if spending goes up, and, in fact, the amount of money needed to service the Federal debt goes up rather than declines, the red light goes on. So it is a safety valve. And it also is going to serve as a break on additional spending as well.

So I think that this was a very important measure that a number of us fought for. And furthermore, today I know a number of us communicated to our leadership that we are hoping that the Senate certainly adds this provision in their tax bill that they are debating this week. And if they are not able to get it included, then at least maybe in the conference, when we iron out the differences between the House and the Senate, that certainly the

House would prevail on this making sure that the taxpayers are protected by making sure that this trigger device stays in effect.

I applaud the leadership of my colleague on this. It was important as a number of us met with Republican leadership and others. It is a trigger with real teeth. It is going to do the right thing, and that is what we are here for.

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I appreciate that comment.

I think the important part of this is, I have used the phrase "responsible." I think it is also discipline that it imposes upon us as a Government.

I came from local governments and State governments where our budgets had to be balanced, and we could not issue debt unless we were asking the voters to approve it. But we do not do that here. We play that role ourselves.

In this case, we have imposed a discipline with this particular triggering mechanism that I think it is essential that it come back in the conference version of this bill. And it is important, I think, that our colleagues on the Senate side hear that, as well.

We have a mechanism now that will impose discipline, give us responsible Government, control the debt, and still allow almost \$800 billion worth of tax cuts.

ON ROBERT M. TOBIAS,  
PRESIDENT OF NTEU

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TANCREDO). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, in 1995, the National Treasury Employees Union, along with other Federal employee and retiree organizations, defeated the first attempt by the 104th Congress to raise Federal employees' retirement contributions and reduce their pension.

At a press conference celebrating the victory, the NTEU national president, Robert Tobias, is quoted as saying, told over 500 Federal employees in attendance, "You promised to serve the public with honesty. You promised to work hard. You promised to serve the public. And in return, you were promised fair treatment and fair pay. It sounded like a fair deal. You kept your word. Now we're asking Congress to keep its word."

Bob Tobias has spent the last 31 years making sure that the executive branch and Congress keep their promises to Federal employees. He has used lawsuits as a way to further Federal employees' causes and to escape the narrow confines of Federal collective bargaining.

He has testified before the Subcommittee on Civil Service on behalf of the 155,000 Federal employees NTEU represents on numerous cases.